Amusements, de.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-This Evening.-Benefit of ART GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway—Day and Evenof the laws against dueling.

BROADWAY THEATER-This Afternoon and Even-

FRENCH THEATER-This Evening.-Richings En-FIGHTH-AVE ART GALLERY, corner Fourteenth-st. Invine Hall-This Evening at 72.-Blind Tom's

MADISON-SQUARE HALL, No. 954 Broadway.—This NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN-This Evening at 72-" The OLYMPIC THEATER-This Evening at 8.-" Humpty SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, No. 385 Broadway-

WALLACK'S - This Evening at 8 - "Masks and area" - J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher. WORDELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATER—This Evening—"Paris and Helen," and "Too Much for Good Nature." The Waivell States, Mr. M. W. Leffingwell.

Business Notices.

STARR & MARCUS, At it-tail-Sold Silver Forks, Spoons, and Kuires, the quality of which stanced and guaranteed by U. S. Mint Assay, at priors worthy the at-

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF DENTISTRY .- We into look need a set of teeth formed by a combination of rubber and a thin plate of platina, which possesses all the requisites of cleanliness, compared fort, convenience, lightness, strength and durability, in the greatest fact, convenience, lightness, strength and durability, in the greatest fact, convenient the thina Thale of Dentiters. From the rubber being adjustable to every variation of the mouth, and enabling the teeth to be fitted accurately, comfort is assured, and the severition of food in cracks, with consequent feld old, is entirely silvitated. Pixtos being far stronger than gold, a thinner plate can be seed, making the set extremely light, and the metal being incorredible, the combination is unequaled in elecutions. The set is held perfectly kirn in the mouth by atmospheric pressure, applied according to a new method. The celebrated Dentist, Dr. Hovy, of No. 238 Broadway, near lighthoughts, is the nestates and sole manufacturer of this important

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN LOTION OR FLORAL

FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

THE TEST AND THE TRIVEPS !- Healthful beauty is given to the conelection by Phanon's fragrant and cooling Paphian Lorion. It has been submitted to the action of the most powerful chemical test and ced in the highest degree salubrious

TRUSSES, &c.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure from Office, only at No. 2 Vesey st. (Astor House). Also Supporters, includes. Silks, Elastic Stockings, &c. A lady attendant. A LARGE proportion of the Female Sex suf-fer from reculiar diseases, which the PERUVIAN STRUP will cure.

XTRAORDINARY cures of coughs and colds suit from the use of Wistar's Balsan or Wild Chenery.

EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding As a medium for restoring the vitality of the never sheld when it has become enfeabled, or when Neuralgia or Nerve-sche, or any other Nervous Diseases have found their way into the system, no medicine is so effectual as Dr. Tunnen's Tre-Doulsteneux or UNIVERSAL NECHALGIA PILL, which accelerates the current of the nerve fluid, and tones it. Apothecaries have it. Principal denot, No. 129 Tremoutst. Boston, Mass. Price, \$1 per package; by snall two

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder. IT KILLS INSTANTLY.

Cockroaches, feas, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not poisonous, but certain to do its sork. A single 25 cent flask has often

KILLED A PECK OF COCKROACHES. This powder is also the very best thing in the world to put away Furs Carpets, and Winter Clothing, &c., in. It is sure to drive away Moths He sure you get Lyon's. It is the original and only true Insect Destroy ing Powder. Beware of Imitations. See the signature of E. Lyon on the gask. Depot. No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

A Young Man, at present employed as foreman in a large manufacturing establishment in this city desires to star in business. He desires a special partner who will formish \$3.000. Ref greeces given and required. Address Business, Tribune Office.

A VERY BAD BACK.

I fell backward and wounded my back so badly that I could not stoop and pick up asysthog from the floor for a week, bessle suffering constant pain. In this condition I was advised to try Workovy - Pain Paint. I thought it was limibing, but I went to his office. No. 170 Chathanasquare, New-York and the Paint had not been applied one minute before all pain was gone, and I could bend as well as ever. It did not cost me actific the application, as his rule is "strictly no many robited for remering pain." I am a coachmaker, at Tomison & Democrat's establishment, No. 620 Broadway, and I reside at No. 35 Crosby-st, New-York John Eggs.

A.—HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT Depot removed

For Moth Patchee, Freckles, and Tan on the SELF-LIGHTING GAS BURNER-One of the most ingenious, simple, useful, and economical inventious of the day.
P. S. Nandruson, Agent, No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

DODD'S NERVINE AND INVIGORATOR aids di-

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

TERHUNE & BRETT, No. 29 Burelay-st. Window Shades and Venetian Blinds.

Wigs, Toupees, and Ornamental Hair.-First BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-The best in the orld; harmless, reliable, instantaneous, perfect. At all Druggists. "PALMER'S PATENT LIMBS, BEST!" LAST

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright Prano-Fouras were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Price, the Legion of Honor, and a Grand Gold Medal, making 65 first premiums during the past 65 years. Warercoms, No. 652 Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1868.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Assertances Communications. Whatever is intended for assertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good fluth.

All beauness letters for this office should be addressed to "The Trinux" New York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE Werker Taining must be handed in To-Long.

Persons sending money to THE TRIBUNE by Express must prepay the express charges.

To The Great Plow Trial, Astounding Revenue Frauds, the Fourth Ward Murder, Religious Intelligence, Real Estate not subject to Maritime Lien, Boston Correspondence, Political Intelli-gence, Another Broadway Palace, the Sectarian Donations, Scarcity of Labor in Minnesota, and the Court Intelligence may be found on the second page; the Money Market and Shipping Intelli-gence on the third; Columbia College Law School on the sixth, and the Real Estate Article on the second.

We print elsewhere a full account of the great plow-trial, at Amherst, Mass., before the New-England Agricultural Society.

The great Boston musical festival closed yesterday. We print elsewhere interesting letters from our representative, Mr. Hassard, detailing the third, fourth, and fifth days' proceedings.

Dispatches from Florida give assurance of a handsome Union victory in that State. The Constitution is adopted by at least 3,000 majority, and Republican State officers and Legislature are chosen. Now for Virginia, Mississippi, and

"honor," and one was shot dead. Last week of late have attracted a more universal atten-

ness visit to Bladensburg with an army officer, and this morning we chronicle "honorable" pistol-shots between two gentlemen in Baltimore. It is time that somebody be reminded

The Washington gossipers are busily manufacturing a Cabinet for Mr. Wade; and much good may it do them. We expect to know the names on Wednesday-not an hour before.

His Excellency is said to be in good health and buoyant spirits. The prospect of a trip to Tennessee, where he will enjoy immunity from the pestiferous office-seekers, assuredly ought can find stronger testimony against the pristo improve his digestion.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng presided at the anniversary of the American Female Guardian Society last evening. This truly benevolent organization clothes, feeds, and instructs more than a thousand children who otherwise would swell the crowd of ragged students of crime that swarm in many of the streets of this city. It also throws its protecting arm around another class among us just at the time they need assistance, and saves them from entering on a life of shame.

The bakers of this city and Brooklyn met in the latter place on Saturday night, and listened to addresses in German and English by some of their number. One of the speakers asserted that several employers were in the practice of | dence. engaging German immigrants at Castle Garden at wages not higher than \$5 a month, and to retain them in service promised an advance of \$1 a month at the expiration of a year. An increase of wages and fewer hours are de-

The persecution of the Jews in Roumania, which has been going on for several months, belongs among the most disgraceful exhibitions of religious intolerance in modern times. Owing to the earnest remonstrances of most of the Great Powers of Europe, the Government of Roumania now professes to have put a stop to it. Unfortunately, there is great reason for doubting the sincerity of the professions of repetition of the outrages, which, with the connivance of the Government, have been committed against the Jews.

example of Mr. John Kerr and others, who ruined the Broadway pavement opposite St. Paul's, employed their workmen, during the legal hiatus between midnight on Saturday and midnight on Sunday, in planting a new and It is understood that this new track will enable the Third-ave. Company to add materially to its carrying capacity. Now, if the Company will employ its additional revenues in paying its full share of the public taxes, the public may offer no objection to this surreptitious seizure of public property.

The telegraph says that on Thursday and Friday "a mob of Eight-Hour men, armed 'with clubs," attempted to intimidate laborers in San Francisco who were working "over "hours." Our experience has been that, when a society of workingmen has attempted a new rule respecting the time or the recompense of labor, the intemperate among its members have drowned their brains in gin, and by unauthorized acts of violence wrought diseredit to the society. We dare say that, when the California newspapers reach us, we shall learn that the officers of the San Francisco Eight-Hour League repudiate these lawless rioters and this manner of "striking."

The Illinois Republican Convention held at widely known Union officer during the Rebel-Impeachment Managers; for Lieutenant-Governor, John Dougherty; for Secretary of State, Edward Rummell; for Auditor, Gen. Charles Lippincott; for Treasurer, Erastus M. Bates; for Attorney-General, Washington Bushnell; law. for State Prison Commissioners, Andrew Sherman, John Reid, and Robert E. Logan. The platform, which we printed in full on Saturday, has the true ring. With such a platform and next November by 40,000 majority.

The Legislature of Connecticut will this week elect a U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. The Republican candidates are ex-Gov. William A. Buckingham of Norwich, ex-Gov. Joseph R. Hawley of Hartford, and O. H. Platt, esq., of Meriden, Chairman of the present State Committee. We do not know which is strongest in the Legislature; but we think the hearts of the people, within and without the State, are with the veteran ex-Governor who, first chosen in 1858, was annually reëlected down to 1865, when, having been eight times chosen-the last time by 11,035 majority-he declined to be again a candidate. No other man in our day has been so often chosen Governor, or has held the State so steady in times of excitement and convulsion, as William A. Buckingham: and many throughout the country who gratefully remember his efficient support of the War for the Union, would rejoice over his election to the

The Atlanta New Era of Thursday publishes returns from all the counties in Georgia save three-Irwin and Telfair, in which no election was held, and Madison, not heard from. The footings by Congressional Districts are as fol-

lows:				
III IV VI	12,879 12,309 18,325 18,377 17,690 8,915	13,245 10,037 10,734 9,249 7,090		68,148 14,251 11,604 11,187 9,610 8,145 13,154
Total fo	188,123 or the Cons	69,750 titution	83,146	76,099 88,128 69,750
Total fo	rity for the Bullock, or Gordon,	Repub		18,373 83,146 76,099
Acres and the				200.00.00

Majority for Bullock...... 7,047 The aggregate vote cast on the Constitution is 157,873, and for Governor, 159,245. The Senate stands 26 Republicans, against 18 Opposition Opposition and doubtful, giving a clear working majority of 25 on joint ballot, even granting that all the Opposition and doubtful members are eligible.

The conclusion of the Clerkenwell trial-a We are threatened with a crop of duels. special report of which, for The Tribune, may Two weeks ago, two gentlemen in Tennessee be found on another page-cannot fail to settled a political difficulty on the "field of deeply interest our readers. Few political trials

undertook to prove an alibi, and it was admitted by the Judge that, in his long experience, no such proofs for an alibi had been adduced. Nevertheless, the jury found Barrett guilty; but public opinion in England revolts against the hanging of a man in behalf of whom such powerful arguments have been adduced. The Cable a few days ago informed us that John Bright and other prominent Liberals have signed a petition to the Queen in behalf of the prisoner, and this morning we learn by another Cable dispatch that the Queen has reprieved Barrett for one week. We think it safe to say that, unless the Governoner than heretofore, the civilized world generally will be of opinion that the prisoner should have had the benefit of the very serious doubt as to his real connection with the Clerkenwell explosion.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT!

Another day and we shall have the verdict. To-morrow at noon the Senators will proceed to say upon their oaths whether they consider Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to be guilty or not guilty of the crimes for which he stands impeached. The duty is judicial as well as extra-judicial. In the minds of the American people the President stands condemned. We feel sure this will they will according to the law and the evi-

These are possibly the last words we shall speak to the Senate before the verdict. So far as our influence has gone, we have argued the duty of removing Mr. Johnson from the Presidency. Possibly we have urged it with vehemence. It was our right and duty, more especially as our counsels were always against Impeachment until it became a question of national honor. Those who accuse us of reckless clamor forget that, upon former occasions, when Impeachment was open to the charge of being merely a political expedient, we counseled its defeat. Treachery to the Republican party was only just cause for condemnation by a Republican Convention, and so long as Mr. Johnson confined his malice and revenge to the 'removal of the Roumanian Government, and for fearing a our friends from office, and impeding just laws with his veto, and denouncing our statesmen in bitter speeches, we felt that the only reply should be the Ballot. The time came in its season-we felt it was coming swiftly-when he The Third-ave. Railroad, following the bad laid his profane hands upon the law,' and claimed to override the Legislature with the imperial tramp of Bonaparte. The issue was made, and we either had to confirm Andrew Johnson in his usurpation, or to visit him with a severe punishment. It is due to the Senators unauthorized track in Printing-House-square. to say that they have conducted this trial with gravity and patience. We have at times been restive under what seemed to be unnecessary and enervating delay. We are content to regard it as all for the best. The great trial will be memorable for its patience, care, forethought, and judgment. It cannot be said that we have judged the President with pre-

We recall no time when the popular anxiety has been so intense. It is indeed a solemn matter to depose the President of the United States. Rulers have been removed, but in no other country without commotion and civil war, and after long years of oppression. The head of Charles only fell after centuries of royal tyranny. The life of the gentle Louis atoned ten thousand crimes of the House of Bourbon. France was rocked to its foundations; society was rent asunder; the church was overturned. There were mighty wars; the bravest and best of her sons were driven to the scaffold ere she closed her brief and giddy dream of Freedom. Before a king could be removed, the nation itself was brought to the verge of ruin. The removal of Mr. Johnson Peoria on Wednesday was of the right sort, will be an event as important in its consefally attended, earnest, and harmonious. The quences as the execution of Louis. This disfollowing State ticket was nominated: For tinction exists that, by the formal operation Governor, Gen. John M. Palmer, a gallant and of the law, with scarcely a ripple upon the surface of our social and political life, we lion; for Congressman at large, Gen. John A. change in an hour the whole character of our Logan, the present member, and one of the Executive, and condemn to ignominious retirement a man who has used power to thwart the will of the people. One idea will be forever graven upon our history, that in free America the voice of the people will be the supreme

Therefore we await this verdict with hope and confidence. Every business and national interest waits. The feeling that removal could not be avoided has given the nation comticket, the Republicans ought to carry Illinois fort, and we see no danger but that of acquittal. If there were any vagueness in the issue, if it were merely a technical and incidental proceeding, if we claimed to remove Mr. Johnson for infidelity to the party that elected him, we might well tremble at the precedent. The issue is plainly this: Andrew Johnson is either a Criminal or he is a King. His acquittal admits that any President may take a judicial cognizance of the laws. The Constitution gives him now the Veto. The Senate, by his release, would that Mr. Pike was "talking very much like a make his construction of a law as absolute and whimsical as that of an emperor. He may remove Grant, decline to recognize Congress, cease the collection of revenues, suspend the tariffs, do whatever pleased his fancy, must come in free, while everything else and say in defense, "I regard these laws as "unconstitutional, and I cannot execute them." A tyrant wants nothing but a pretext, and a pretext any time may convert a Democracy into a Monarchy. This is the danger of the future, but we are sure that Senators will not be insensible to the record of the past. The Republican Senator who rises in his seat to-morrow and votes "not guilty" virtually says, "I am the same as Andrew Johnson. "I am his defender and apologist. I go 'into history as his companion. His deeds 'I give to his past career my approval. I accept the responsibility of anything he may do in "times to come. The pardons of unrepentant Rebels, the massacres in New-Or-leans and Memphis, the unpunished murders in the South, the frauds in the 'revenues, the anarchy in many parts of the South, his indecent and incoherent speeches, " so justly called even by his counsel Mr. Evarts, " 'the voice of the beaten rebellion, now receive "my commendation." For remember that Senators are not merely jurors but Statesmen! If this were a charge against Mr. Johnson affecting his own personal safety and comfort, and of consequence to no one else, we might pardon a verdict of release. The nation is on trial as well as Andrew Johnson. and doubtful, and the House 96 Republicans, 79 To be sure, under any circumstances, he has fetch and carry for us exclusively if only a few months to serve; but the verdict that releases him becomes a precedent to future rulers who may have greater genius and courage, and a higher share of the confidence of the people. The nation, therefore, believe it really cheaper and every way better demands that the principle involved in this contest between Republicanism and Imperial-

ism should be settled forever. It can only be

settled by a verdict of Guilty.

character should not be forgotten. Much is dead. From every battle-field-from the hearthstones made desolate by war-come silent but eloquent appeals which no patriot can resist. "It is rather for us," said Lincoln from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall have not died in vain, that the na-"tion shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that governments of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." Certainly, if President Johnson is confirmed and sustained in his criminal attack upon freedom-if his new rebellion is to be approved by an American Senate, then, truly, our duties. It is to say that the labor which builds brothers died in vain. The liberty for which they fought is a mockery if it may be destroyed by any traitor who happens to become Presi- iron. We do not believe it would dent. The Constitution which came hallowed and unharmed out of the war, is worth no more than a wasted cartridge if any chief magistrate may construe its provisions according to his humor-and if the murderer of the loyal men massacred in New-Orleans is to go unpunished, then justice has lost its office and loyalty is a be the judgment of the Senators, judging as crime. The loyal States should have a vote fast as may be, and reinvigorate their industry for their dead soldiers cast for impeachment, and have a right to demand it to be given by

their Senators. -This day and the great deed it covers will forever remain in history. It is the one event that will stand out clear and dazzling when let him not hope to obtain it by assailing the time has darkened with its gloomy shadows the age in which we live, and many of those who act, as well as those who stand idly by, are hushed and forgotten. No Senator can be insensible to the verdict of history. It is written that a President of the United States disgraced his high office, profaned the law, brought massacre and anarchy into these States, and made the American name a scandal among the nations. . It is written that for these crimes and misdemeanors he was | felt no lack of any element of dignity, integribrought to the bar of the Senate and duly tried. The case is closed, the evidence has been told, the arguments have been heard. ing enough to equip several Supreme Courts, The Senators who fail to add to this history, that by their vote the great criminal is justly punished may well pray for oblivion. Especially those Republican Senators who have steadily championed the policy which culminated in this proceeding, may well pause, before by their votes, they write their names with the infamous and degraded men, who in times | sort of an argument in behalf of their spotless of national trial sought to betray their country.

PIKE'S PIQUE. Mr. Frederick A. Pike is a Republican, and represents the Eastern District of Maine, which so prosperous as it has been, because we are not building so many vessels as we formerly did. One reason for not building them is the want of freights. We grew Five Million bales Two Million; and there has been a like falling off in our annual product of Sugar, Rice and (perhaps) Tobacco. Our Wheat crop nearly failed in 1866, and was but middling in half a crop last year, by reason of intense, protracted drouth; hence, we had not only less Corn to move by vessels, but less Pork, Lard, Beef, and other manufactures from Corn. Having comparatively small use for vessels, and very active employment for our labor and capital, we have not constructed new vessels to replace those burned by Rebel corsairs or sold to foreigners to escape such a fate so rapidly greatly to depress our ship-building interest. If so, that tax should be repealed or modified; and every champion of Protection to American Industry will gladly cooperate in unburdening this important interest. There is no room, and

no call, for collision on this point. But Mr. Pike saw fit, in his late speech, to talk as follows:

talk as follows:

"That is the way in which Congress now protects the commerce and the shipping interest of this country. That is the way in which you tax the property of poor men who are dependent upon it for their livelihood. That is the way you tax them, while you relieve cotton from tax, and when you relieve the rich manufacturers of the country from \$50,000,000 of tax; while you do this for the rich manufacturers, you impose heavy taxes upon the humble men who bear your flag upon the high seas as far as they are able to go.

"There is another reason, and that is your tariff. Under the operation of your tariff, as it is enforced to-day, it costs \$2 to build a vessel in an American port for every dollar which it costs in an English port. It costs \$100,000 to set affoat a ship of 1,000 tuns built in New York, and \$30,000 to set her affoat in \$1.5. Join.

"I constantly vote for tariffs—I do not advocate free trade—but we must have the articles that enter into ship-building free of duty, or we cannot build ships. If it is an object to have ships built in this country, you must allow the ship-builders to have their materials free of duty."

-So far, Mr. Pike. We do not wonder that

-- So far, Mr. Pike. We do not wonder that Mr. Eldridge, a Wisconsin Democrat, hailed his speech as a windfall to his party; though we think he did that party injustice in asserting "Western man [of the Eldridge pattern] this "morning." We cannot believe that Mr. Eldridge's model "Western man" would insist that whatever article he wants from abroad should be subjected to impost. If he would, he is narrower and more selfish than we have

supposed him. There is just one reason why American Ships, or American Iron, or American Cordage, or American Wares or Fabrics of any kind, cost more than their foreign rivals: this, namely: American Labor insists on being paid much higher than the wages of Foreign Labor. Give our employers Labor at European rates, and they will supply the country with Iron, or Cables, or Ships, or Houses, or almost furnish them. But, while New-York mechanics exact \$4 to \$5 per day for ten hours' work in house-building, we cannot expect to buylor rent houses so cheap as they may be bought or rented in Europe; and the same is the case with Ships, and Iron, and Cordage, and with most Fabrics. By reason of our cheap and abundant soil of decided fertility, our superiority in implements and in the use of animal power in cultivation, we can grow many agricultural staples so as to sell them below the ordinary range of prices in Western Europe; and we have doctors of Political Economy who hold that we ought therefore to adopt a Free Trade policy, produce Grain, Meat, Cotton and Tobacco for export, and buy abroad most of the Wares and Fabrics we need, letting Europe her cheap labor shall enable her to run our vessels off the ocean. This is substantially Mr. Eldridge's view; and he calls it "Western." Ours is radically different. We for our people to make their own Wares, Fabrics, Iron, Ships, &c., &c., drawing hither the best artisans and artificers of Europe by the

due to the living, but something is due to the made on our own soil at a cost of even Fire own construction when he is wrong as when Hundred Millions-that is, we should give iess he is right. If he is to be adjuged not to have should pay largely in Timber, Fuel, Vegeta- duty to disobey the law, then every man who, at Gettysburg, "to be here dedicated to the or no market value so long as our workshops innocent, and the law is only law to those great task remaining before us, that remained in Europe. And this economic truth who agree with it. This is anarchy, no we hold demonstrable to whomsoever will fairly government. consider the facts.

The Protectionist theory has the heartiest

assent of our understanding and our judgment. The Free Trade theory we comprehend and respect, though it seems to us framed in disregard of some vitally important facts and considerations. But the Pike theory-which is 'neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring"-we utterly dissent from. To permit the free importation of ship-building materials is to open a wide door for smuggling and evasion of ships deserves Protection, but not that which cuts timber, and mines ore, and makes reduce the cost of American-built vessels ten per cent.-perhaps not fivewhile it would derange and unsettle everything. Let us abolish the tunnage duty if we can do without it; let us protect our own shipping by discriminating duties against foreign bottoms; let us reconstruct the States lately in revolt so so as to increase our products and our cargoes; but let us not foster ship-building at the expense of other interests at least as important as it is or can be. And if Mr. Pike wants Protection for the special interest of his district, Protection accorded to other interests, and thus earning the plaudits of Mr. Eldridge.

THE ISSUE JOINED. The Senate of the United States contains as

great a number of men of calm judicial minds, incapable of being warped by prejudice or swerved by passion, as probably any Court or Legislature ever convened. The people on the one hand and the President on the other have ty or ability in the tribunal before which the case has been heard. It contains judicial learnand embodies the confidence of the people in a degree that vindicates the wisdom of our fathers who made the Constitution in selecting the Senate, rather than the Supreme Court, as the tribunal before which Impeachment should be tried. There never yet were acts so criminal but a plausible, or a lengthy, or, at least, some innocence might be made by an ingenious or well-feed lawyer. Judges who have presided over our criminal courts for years, and have seen dragged before them the veriest felons who ever scourged society by their crimes, is largely interested in ship-building. It is not have yet to see criminals abashed by their situation, or counsel dumb for want of an argument. To deny, therefore, that a vast deal of ingenious chaff and dust have been thrown around the President's case would be to allege of Cotton in 1859 and 1860; we now grow but that he employed no lawyers, whereas he notoriously had five. But when all this mighty whirlwind of talk has blown itself out, the question of the President's guilt or innocence remains unmistakably simple 1867; our vitally-important Corn crop was but and plain. Viewing it from the political standpoint, has he the right to expend all the energies of his nature and all the powers of his office in opposing, thwarting, and defeating the legislative policies of Congress, instead of in "seeing that they are faithfully "executed." Viewing it from the judicial standpoint, did not Andrew Johnson willfully disobey the Tenure-of-Office law in ordering the removal of Secretary Stanton, and did he as Mr. Pike and his constituents could have not disobey the Constitution itself (at least as desired. Mr. Pike says that a tax of thirty interpreted for him by both branches of Concents per tun on our shipping, imposed as a gress in advance) in the appointment of Gen. war measure for revenue in 1842, operates Thomas? The Senator who answers either of these questions in the affirmative is bound to vote for conviction, in the coldest and most judicial view the question can present. Congress had passed an act which may be con densed as follows:

1. All officers whose appointments required the consent of the Senate shall be removed only by the same consent, except as herein otherwise provided.

2. Members of the Cabinet shall continue in office during the term of the President by whom they were appointed and one month thereafter, unless sooner removed with the consent of the Senate.

The first clause and the second together evidently include all officers of the Government. If Mr. Stanton is not included in the second he is in the first. All the officers included in beth sections require the consent of the Senate to their removal, except that Cabinet officers who have served out the term of the President by whom they were appointed and one month additional may then be removed by the President without the consent of the Senate. The act does not state that Cabinet officers "who have served out the term in which or for which" they were appointed may be removed by the President alone, but that those who have served out the term of the President by whom they were appointed may be so removed. The former language would have given President Johnson the power to remove Mr. Stanton, for the latter was appointed in the first term of President Lincoln, and without reference at that time to any subsequent term. But the language of the act does not attach the Secretary's tenure of office to the term in and for which he was himself originally appointed, as it might easily have done had such been the intent, but to the term of the President by whom he was appointed. The President by whom Mr. Stanton was appointed was Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln's term of office was in no way affected "are my deeds-his speeches are my speeches. any other product, as cheap as Europe can by his death; for though his tenure of office ceased with his life, his term is a prescribed series of years, which does not end until March 4, 1869. The word term is derived from the law of landlord and tenant, under which a tenant's occupation of premises must of course end with his death, but his term continues and belongs to his executors. Mr. Johnson's and Mr. Lincoln's service, since their joint election, comprise but one term, viz., the term for which Mr. Lincoln was reëlected.

The President not only knew that Congress held that Mr. Stanton was entitled to hold his office to the end of Mr. Lincoln's term, but himself, in his letter to Secretary McCulloch, and in his messages to Congress explaining the reasons for Mr. Stanton's removal, concedes that Mr. Stanton is protected by that law, and | The villages thickly strewn along this road are all that his removal requires the consent of the

It is one of the singular absurdities of the President's positions, that while he claims that all the officers of the Government hold only during his pleasure, he also claims the right to appoint officers ad interim, i. e., until his pleasure shall be made known. If he can appoint a single officer without the consent of the Senate to assurance of steady work and generous wages. | act for a day, he can appoint all officers to act for And now that Senators approach the awful We believe the Wares, Fabrics, and Metals all time. If he has the power to construe the a member of a Foreign Legation paid a busi- tion. The defense for the prisoner Barrett duty we feel that considerations of a higher which Europe would sell us for Three Hundred laws, and to execute only his own construction (the Rev. Mr. Beecher) is to preside.

Millions per annum would cost us far less if of them, he has the same power to execute his of our Labor for them in this case, because we disobeyed the law because he deemed it his bles, Fruits, &c., &c., which could have little from hostility to a law, openly defies it, is

> THE POICE OF THE PEOPLE. It may be well to remind Senators that the voice of the people has steadily demanded the impeachment and removal of the President. We print elsewhere the resolutions adopted in various Conventions since the removal of Mr. Stanton. Maine clasps hands with California, and Georgia reëchoes the demand of Minnesota in calling for the President's removal. The people, through their Representatives, have demanded his impeachment. Congress has exercised every charity in its treatment of the President. When he usurped all its legislative powers over Reconstruction,

and its power of dictating terms of peace to the Rebellion, Congress suffered long and was kind. They allowed him, without complaint, to convert the entire patronage of the Presidential office into a corruption fund with which to bny up renegade Republicans enough to furnish the officers for a new political party of which the Democrats and Rebels were to form the rank and file. They overlooked and attempted to forgive his removals of Sheridan, Sickles, Pope, Ord, and other loyal Generals for their fidelity to the laws passed by Congress. Even when the blood of the victims of the massacres at Memphis and New-Orleans was shed through his duplicity and alliance with the Rebel rioters, Congress allowed him still to retain the power which might at any moment be exercised to renew the work of massacre and revolution. Never have so many violations of law, and so persistent and unrelieved a course of maladministration of his own office and of all subordinate offices, been known or tolerated by a people who held in their hands the means and power of redress. Our custom-houses and revenue service reek with corruption. In every department of the Government honesty and loyalty are turned out of office to make room for disloyalty, hypocrisy, and thievery. The source of all this reeking corruption is Andrew Johnson. Let the ax be laid at the root of the tree. If the Senate of the United States should permit him to remain in office after he has done everything to deserve, and the people have done everything to obtain, his removal, the burden of Andrew Johnson's crimes will be rolled upon the recreant Senators whose votes retain him in office. If, however, their verdict shall fulfill the just expectations of an outraged and indignant people, and shall end Mr. Johnson's occupation of the office whose powers he has exercised only to the disgrace of himself and the danger and shame of the country, they will render service to the cause of justice and of free republican institutions, whose influence will continue to be felt as long as either judicial tribunals or republican freedom shall The real issue in the Impeachment Trial,

Gen. Thomas to an office without the advice and consent of the Senate, in violation of the Constitution of the United States? and did he attempt to remove Secretary Stanton in disobedience of the Tenure-of-Office law? This is the issue for which the House of Representatives impeached the President, on which he is placed on trial. It is not his speeches, made while "swinging around the circle;" for the House had once refused to impeach him for those, and the recollection of them had nearly faded from the public mind. It is not the fact that he attempted, or intended, to use force in removing Stanton, and appointing Thomas; for whatever the President has the right to do at all, he has the right to employ all the military and naval force of the United States to aid him in doing. His impeachment was based upon the two unlawful acts of removing Stanton and appointing Thomas. If the Senate would not remove him for these, they would not remove him though he should attempt to turn the Senate itself out of doors. For it is certainly a less offense to turn the Senators individually out of the Capitol than to deprive the Senate as a legislative body of its constitutional functions, by nullifying the laws of Congress and overriding the right of the Senate to share in the appointment and removal of the officers of the Government.

is. Did the President attempt to appoint

The repeated attacks of the Herald on Speaker Colfax, in connection with the Donnelly-Washburne affair, are simply ridiculous The Speaker was the only one who called the belligerents to order, and that, too, repeatedly, and, as the reports state, with severity in his tone. But unanimous consent is more powerful, as every one but the Herald knows, than the Speaker; and in spite of these reiterated calls to order from the Chair, the whole House, Democrats as well as Republicans, not only tolerated the speeches, but unanimously gave Mr. Donnelly an extension of time to complete the speech he was making. A single objection would, under the rules, have stopped it; but, despite Mr. Colfax's protest, it continued by unanimous consent, which a Speaker may condemn, as he did, but cannot overrule.

To-morrow evening Mr. Wendell Phillips will, in response to the suggestions of many citizens, deliver, in the Academy of Music, this city, his lecture on "Daniel O'Connell." Thiscis the first time of its delivery here, and no man is better able to discuss the life and character of the Great Repealer than America's most gifted son. .

Some time ago THE TRIBUNE published the fact that of nineteen distillers' bonds from the Third Collection District examined by the Metroplitan Revenue Board, eighteen were found to be worthless. The Enright-Allen trial now progressing in Brooklyn is demonstrating how these bonds were manufactured.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD puts on its Summer trains to-day, including a 6 a. M. morning train from Mt. Kisco, leaving Twenty-sixth-st, on its return at 5:45 P. M. Up to that point, therefore, any business man may live and do a good day's work in the City, while, so far as White Plains, trains run almost hourly. growing rapidly, and the remarkable healthfulness of the region it traverses, with the excellence of its drives and the beauty of its ever-varying scenery of wood and field, hill and valley, is constantly drawing out more and more of our citizens, first to board in Sammer, then to buy places along its line. Were the Underground Railroad completed, we should see Westchester County double its population within the next five years.

Miss Anna Dickinson will lecture this (Monday) evening in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn The Pastor